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in England. In this work he traces his mother's family the Hamiltons, of North Carolina, with just a slight hitch, occurring about 1655, to quite as remote a period in Scotland. The line begins with Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hamilton, of Cadyow, in Lanarkshire living in 1292, and comes down through the Hamiltons of Orbiston and Dalzell, the Hamiltons of Parkhead, and the Hamiltons of Eastquater and Burnside. The immediate American emigrant was Patrick Hamilton, born May 5, 1789, at Burnside, Scotland, to which the family moved from Eastquater. He came with his four brothers to America and settled in Granville County, North Carolina, where they carried on a successful mercantile business. He married Mary Eaton Baskerville, daughter of William Baskerville, of Mecklenburg, Va. His daughter Isabella Alston Baskerville married H. E. C. Baskerville, and they were the author's parents. Alexander Hamilton born March 18, 1851, died February 4, 1916) distinguished as a lawyer in Petersburg, Va., was a son of Robert Hamilton, the author's uncle.

With Americans of Past and Present Days. By J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of France to the United States, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

In this work Ambassador Jusserand brings out very successfully the connection of the French with the American Republic. The French army under the great Rochambeau enabled us to achieve independence at Yorktown. A great French sculptor Houdon gave us the finest statue of Washington. A great French engineer, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, furnished the design of the new American Capital City. The author is a thorough historian, and is cautious enough in his statement of facts. The work is a timely and interesting one.

Chemistry in America: Chapters from the History of the Science in the United States. By Edgar F. Smith, Blanchard, Professor of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London.

In this book which is handsomely prepared, Dr. Smith presents the reader with a most interesting account of the development of Chemistry in America. Philadelphia was the headquarters of this science, and the sketches he gives are largely of men connected with that great city. Among the most distinguished chemists was Robert Hare, who had a brief connection with William and Mary College. Besides being a great chemist, Thomas Cooper was a great writer on politics, and Dr. Smith calls attention to the fact that he was the real originator of the phrase popularized by Lincoln: "This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." The work, while not a complete history of chemistry in America, is, nevertheless, of profound interest and genuine importance to every chemist. Among the men who did the earliest original work in chemistry in America was the active James Madison, President of

this College from 1777 to 1812. He was not only a great student of chemistry and natural philosophy, but like Cooper, he was a profound student of politics and economics.

Virginia Counties: Those resulting from Virginia legislation. Bulletin of the Virginia State Library. By Morgan Portia Robinson, Archivist. Richmond, Va. Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1916.

This is one of the most interesting and important publications issued by the State Library. Mr. Robinson has shown great patience and erudition in compiling the work. It is a thorough treatise on the origin of our counties with regard to time, name, and organization.

Woman's Suffrage: By Constitutional Amendment. By Henry St. George Tucker. New Haven Yale University Press: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press MDCCCXVI.

In this work Dr. Tucker gives the five lectures delivered by him in the Storrs Lecture Course in the Law School of Yale University in February, 1916. His object is not to argue upon the inherent right of Female Suffrage, but to show that the attempt to bring about an amendment of the Constitution is opposed to the genius of the instrument itself and subversive of one of the most important principles incorporated in it. To the support of his views Dr. Tucker brings all the learning on Constitutional Law for which he is justly distinguished and undoubtedly proves his case. But what of that? Dr. Tucker seems to forget that the spirit of our institutions have undergone an absolute change. If the Union was in any sense, what the fathers intended it under the Constitution, a Confederacy of States, there would be nothing to say in reply. The local government adhering in a sovereign State is totally different from a local government implied in a consolidated nation which the Union became by force of arms in 1865. The Union still has a constitution under which it lives, and every citizen has a right to demand that it should be respected. There should be no illegal assumption of power by the courts or Congress, and all the extra constitutional power should be had by amendments; but when three-fourths of the States consent to an amendment there can be no appeal beyond it technically or otherwise. The suffrage amendment would be strictly proper not only according to the letter of the Constitution, but according to the spirit of the nation, which no longer carries the local idea to the extent of a reserved sovereignty in the States. Any usurpations of Congress or the courts should be sternly opposed, now as well as any future time, but it is idle to go beyond this and attack a clause which is certainly very conservative in protecting the rights of minorities and local government. When three-fourths of the States approve any question, it seems to me that it receives the sanction of nationality and cannot be gainsaid. It is idle to talk about decisions of the Federal Courts before 1861, when the whole nature of the Union has been changed by force.